

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XV., NO. 4561.

PRICE 2 CENTS

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1899.

Are You Afflicted With Rupture?

If so you can be PERMANENTLY CURED without any loss of time from business.

This means that you will discard your truss forever. No money required until cure is effected.

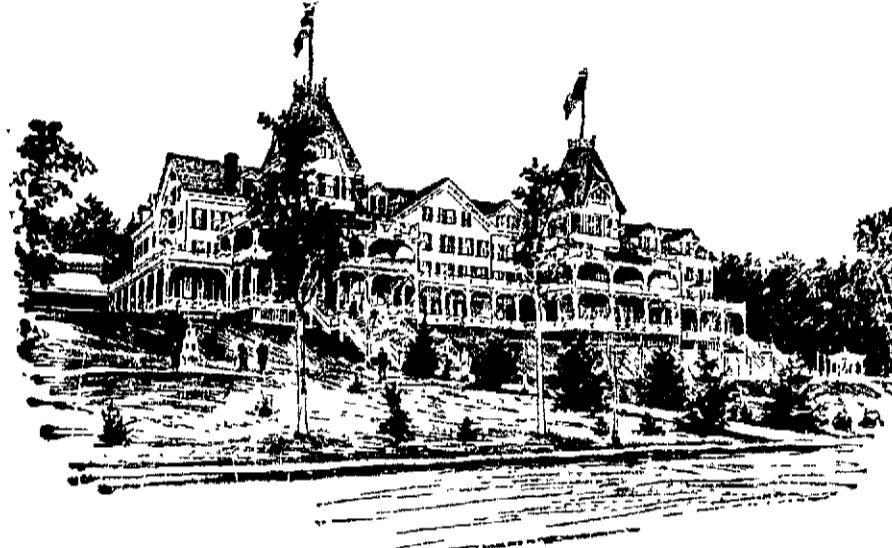
All information regarding method of treatment will be cheerfully given by

M. G. WILEY, M. D.,

AMERICAN RUPTURE CURE CO.,

2 MARKET ST., PORTSMOUTH.

OFFICE HOURS:—9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. SUNDAYS 10 to 12 A. M.



NEW HOTEL WEIRS,

ON LAKE WINNIPEGAKEE, WEIRS, N. H.

Large addition just completed; entire house thoroughly renovated; modern sanitary plumbing and drainage; pure spring water; mountain and lake scenery; excellent fishing. Send for circular. DR. J. A. GREENE, Prop., COL. F. C. WILLIS, Manager.

"Austin's" Dog Bread

In 3 Pound Boxes, - - - 7 Cents Pound.

In 5 Pound Boxes, - - - 7 Cents Pound.

Single Pound, 10 Cents.

"Austin's" Pet Dog and Puppy Biscuit

In One Pound Cartons, 10 Cents Each.

A. P. Wendell & Co., 2 MARKET SQUARE.

St. Aspinquid Park NOW OPEN.

Fine collection of animals.

Free use of building for basket picnics.

One of the best localities for Society and Sunday School picnics.

Five minutes' walk from York Beach.

A NEW HARNESS.

You Can Get One Made To Order At

JOHN S. TILTON'S

That Will Please You.

Repairing Attended to Promptly.

IN FULL SWING.

K. of P. Encampment at The Weirs.

The uniformed rank, Knights of Pythias, encampment at The Weirs is now in full swing and more than 400 members are encamped there. This is the first day upon which any important exercises or features were to take place, was fortunately, one of the finest, and the wearers of the K. of P. uniform were fully in evidence.

Monday morning there was a drill at 8:30 o'clock, and an officers' meeting at brigade headquarters at 10.

In the afternoon, shortly after 2 o'clock, the entire brigade formed on Union avenue at Lakeport, with the right resting on Stark street; and from there, the procession marched to Gold, to Elm, to Union avenue, to Main, to Court, to Academy, to Bowman, to South Main, to Pleasant street and was dismissed in Depot square. This parade was one of the most attractive ever witnessed in Lincoln, and was greatly applauded. The formation was as follows:

Platoon of mounted police, Deputy Bailey, commanding; Brig. Gen. C. B. Hoyt and staff, mounted; Colonel Clifford and First Regiment officers, mounted; Peaslee's city band; companies of First Regiment; Colonel Longee and officers of the Second regiment; Rublee's band; Colonel Greene and tally ho, containing Major General Carnahan, Col. J. A. Greene, Col. J. A. Prescott, Col. H. W. Harmon and Gen. F. W. McKinley of General Carnahan's staff, and Chaplain W. A. Leyne. Following this was a carriage containing Quartermaster H. R. Smith of the First regiment, Maj. D. M. Carven, Capt. J. F. Ward of Concord and Walter Willey of Somersworth.

After the parade, the participants boarded electrics for The Weirs, where this evening a merry time occurred in the nature of a pleasant dance and band concert.

Today the competitive drill will take place.

THE YACHT RACES.

The first class boats, who were to make the run to Fort Point and back, were the first to get under way and at the signal gun made one of the prettiest starts ever seen on the river. The Tryphosa had a little the best of the start and crossed the line first.

The boats as soon as they cleared Gray's island shook out every bit of canvas they would carry. To the crowd that lined the river bank, it looked as if the mammoth new mainsail on the Eolus would carry away the mast in such a breeze but Captain Holman well knows the stiffness of his craft and no such accident occurred.

Just fifty-nine minutes and thirty seconds after the start the Tryphosa crossed the line again followed thirty seconds later by the Eolus. Then came the Jeanette, Frazer, in one hour and thirty seconds, the Qui Vive in one hour four minutes and five seconds, and the Annie Johnson, in one hour, nine minutes and five seconds.

When the time allowance is figured out, the winner will be the Eolus, Captain Holman, with the Tryphosa, Drown, second.

Ten minutes after twelve the second-class boats were sent off and by great jockeying the Ephemera was sent across the line in zig shape closely followed by Humphreys' skimming dish, the Fleetwing. The first boat in was the Fleetwing, Humphreys, in one hour, fifteen minutes and twenty seconds. The second boat in was the Rens, Pillsbury, in one hour, nineteen minutes and eighteen seconds. The Ephemera, Ducker, came a little later and the Dara, Kelley, was last. This was the race that is protested and the judges have yet to make their decision.

The third class boats got away at 12:20 o'clock, with the Fresh and Lark having an even start at the start. The Cricket, Captain Sylvester, was quite a few minutes after in crossing the line, but when once away rapidly overhauled the other boats and when the time allowance is made will give the Lark a good rub for first place.

Only two boats showed up for the tenders race, the Fly and Thelma, or as the latter boat was called the "Spider." The Fly had the best of the race all through and finished far ahead of its enemy, the Spider.

The races were witnessed by crowds along the water front and by the club members and their friends from the club house, where a light lunch was served.

Endeavor Your Bowels With Cascarees, Candy (Garcia), cure constipation forever. 10c. per box. If C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

THE INTERVIEWER.

K. of P. Encampment at The Weirs.

"People who have to suffer the tortures of the dentist's chair, and they are no small ones," explained an old dentist, "can have one satisfaction, if not more, and that is that dentists have to stand the same tortures when their teeth get out of shape. Singularly enough, too, dentists make the worst kind of subjects for a dentist to work on. In my practice I have done considerable work for dentists. Many of them have been students under me, and it was rather natural that many of them should come to me when they wanted any work done. But I would rather have any other class of men to work upon. Knowing as they do exactly what is going to happen, they are thoroughly prepared for trouble, indeed, hunting it and they are no sooner seated in the chair before they want to get up and explain something about their condition and feeling. It is useless to tell them that doctors should be content to take their own medicine for they will not listen to it. They constantly think there is an easier way to do the work needed than that which is done, that is, a way which is less painful, and when they are not hunting up easy and painless ways in their own practice for the benefit of their patients, they have all kinds of arguments in reply, many of which, from a professional standpoint, are absurd, though seldom logical. This is the reason why so many dentists have such poor teeth."

PECK'S BAD BOY.

This is the fifteenth year of continued success of that bright and sparkling comedy, Peck's Bad Boy, but like rare old wine it improves with age.

There probably has never been any one play that has been kept up to the standard and improved from year to year as this piece. The play has been rewritten, and new scenery has been painted by Swayne, the well-known scenic artist, for this season.

The company is not only rich in specialty talent, but it is competent to make excellent character pictures of those interesting and well-known persons, the bad boy's pa, his girl, the corner grocer, and all the rest of the types of everyday human nature that the Milwaukee humorist wove into his sketches.

The entertainment is in three acts or scenes. The leading characters are the bad boy, his girl and his pa, the servant girl and the doctor. As Mr. Peck says: "The counterpart of this boy is located in every village in the land." "He is wide awake, full of vinegar, and is ready to crawl under the canvas of a circus or repeat a hundred verses of the Testament in Sunday school." If every boy was as good as "Peck's Bad Boy" of the stage, there would be no bad men in the world. The tendency of the character throughout is to produce a good influence.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY. } ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business, in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATALRRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this sixth day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarees Candy (Garcia), 10c or 15c. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

LOCAL STORIES.

One result of the long drouth, it is thought, will be a scarcity of tomatoes and cucumbers for pickling purposes. One man who was in town recently said that he set out 500 vines and expected to have enough tomatoes to supply all that half a dozen stores would need.

Instead he found difficulty in finding enough to supply even one store. No green tomatoes are forming and as the result those housekeepers who are planning to make pickles are beginning to look to some other kind of a vegetable as the foundation for their pickles, or else go without. With cucumbers the case is about the same.

The cucumbers that are brought into market are small and have shrunk, wilted look.

NEWSY GLEANINGS FROM OUR SUBURBAN TOWNS.

KITTERY

KITTERY, Sept. 4. Homer Philbrick is visiting his parents, Walter Philbrick and wife.

Mrs. William Hackney and children are visiting relatives in Manchester.

Charles and Joseph Heeney went to Somerville Saturday evening, where they were the guests of their sister, Mrs. Frank Clough over Labor day.

Stephen S. Paul is the guest of his parents, John Paul and wife.

Miss Alice Williams, who has been passing several weeks in town, returned to her home in Alfred Saturday.

Mrs. Plaisted and daughter of South Berwick have been the guests of Mrs. Abbie Mason for a day or two.

Mrs. Harriett Trefethen, who with her grand children has been spending the summer at her summer home on Lock's Cove, returned to Somerville Saturday.

Miss Vienna Stimson, class of '99, Portsmouth High school, is to enter the Portsmouth training school for teachers.

The town schools will open for the fall term next Monday, with a few changes in teachers. The High will have as principal Mr. Dunbar and as assistant Fred Locke, it is expected.

C. W. Eaton of Cambridge spent Sunday in town, the guest of John Pettigrew and family.

Carpenter J. E. Keen, U. S. N., and wife have been the guests of Walter Ball and wife.

The funeral services of John Mathews, who died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. F. Paul, at Cape Neddick, were held from the Second Christian church Sunday afternoon, Rev. E. C. Hall officiating. Mr. Mathews was a resident of Kittery for many years, having been associated with the late John Neal in the ship building business, and was the last of the many noted ship-builders of the Piscataqua river.

Misses Grace Ball and Lillian Jackson leaves tomorrow for a ten days' sojourn at North Conway.

Miss Olivia Chapman who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. E. Gibson for the past five weeks, returns to her work at South Berwick tomorrow.

Miss Alice Quinn returns to her home in Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday after two months vacation spent in town.

James Sylvester was home from Bath to pass the holiday with his father.

The steamer Queen City commences today to carry 50 navy yard workmen to Portsmouth. Mr. Hanscom, the new manager, will not give up his position at the navy yard as has been reported.

Harry F. Stimson of Anniston, Ala., joined his family who have been passing the summer in town, Saturday night. Mr. Stimson will not return to Anniston but will engage in business for himself.

Mr. A. Safford, Esq., is in attendance upon the National G. A. R. Encampment at Philadelphia this week.

Mrs. Nellie Ross of Shapleigh, Me. is the guest of friends in town.

J. Albert Stover returns to New York next week where he will enter upon the practice of his profession.

Alvah Frost is in camp at The Weirs with the N. A. U. R. Knights of Pythias.

Schooner Icilon from New York arrived Sunday with a cargo of coal for Geo. D. Boulter and is discharging at Neal's wharf.

Mr. Miner, former principal of No. 9 grammar school, with Mrs. Miner is expected Tuesday for a short visit with Miss Emily Shaw.

Services over the remains of Alonso A. Hayes were held Monday afternoon, Mr. Hayes having been a prominent citizen of Kittery and leaves a large circle of friends.

Miss Zina Luets and Mrs. George Marden went to Boston this morning.

Miss Helen Ireland has returned to Eliot.

NEWFIELDS.

NEWFIELDS, Sept. 4.

The third game in the Newfields-Nottingham series took place at the ball grounds yesterday afternoon. It was a poorly played contest, resulting in a decided victory for the visitors by a score of 20 to 7. Errors abounded on both sides, but the home team got the bulk of the runs. Glading was again put against the Nottingham batters, but was hit a trifle more freely. However, with decent support, his team would have won again. No features or brilliant plays were recorded. The visiting team



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A NEW SINGER

She Sings Four Octaves Ending With G in Alt.

Helen Fredericks, of St. Joseph, Mo., is a coming American prima donna.

Eastern critics assert that her voice is phenomenal in compass and compares with Melba's in purity of tone.

Miss Fredericks sings four octaves, ending with G in alt, with facility. Her highest note is above the wonderful note of Ellen Beach Yaw.

Mr. F. R. Donaghay, a musical critic, is responsible for rescuing the young woman from the ranks of a comic opera organization. Hearing her sing at an impromptu gathering he recognized the value of her voice. It was not long before he interested others in the girl, and several musicians of note put forth a helping hand to launch the ambitious girl upon an operatic career. Masters were secured and the prima donna began to work in earnest.

The latest step toward converting the Miss Fredericks girl into a full-fledged prima donna has just been taken by a group of wealthy men who have formed themselves into a syndicate to send Miss Fredericks abroad for two years to study with Shridar in Paris. During her absence an opera house will be completed, and Miss Fredericks enabled to make her American debut under favorable circumstances.

Miss Fredericks is a society belle in Chicago and other Western cities. In appearance she is a charming blonde, with a superb figure. She is athletic and has acquired a graceful carriage, which will be of advantage on the stage.

Levity.

Here the lecturer grew very earnest. "I am convinced," he exclaimed, "that the woman who does her own cooking is more likely to find a place among the angels than the woman who does not."

Now a voice intruded itself harshly. "If she cooks with gasoline," said the voice.—Detroit Journal.

QUIET HOLIDAY.

The police say that Labor day was one of the most quiet holidays that they have known for several years. It was almost entirely free from disturbances so common on days when people are at liberty to forget their routine cares in varied enjoyments.

ERIC HALL,
WATFORD, MANAGER

Monday Evening, Sept. 7th.

EDWARD ISABEL ENTWISTLE
IN THE

-STROLLER-

Under the Personal Supervision

of Miss Entwistle.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PLAYS

3 ACTS OF

"Kathleen Mavourneen,"

"Lady of Lyons,"

"London Assurance,"

"Saved."

Prices: 35, 50 and 75 Cents.

Now on sale Monday morning, Sept. 4th,
at Music Hall Box Office.

Monday Evening, Sept. 11th.

FORGET YOUR TROUBLES AND BE JOLLY!

THE ATKINSON COMEDY COMPANY,

PRESENTING

Peck's

Bad Boy

NEW COMPANY!

NEW SCENERY!

NEW COSTUMES!

NEW SPECIALTIES!

NEW SONGS! NEW DANCES!

NEW—EVERYTHING BUT NAME.

A BRAND NEW VERSION

Better Than Ever.

Prices, 35, 50 and 75 Cts.

Now on sale Monday morning, Sept. 4th,
at Music Hall Box Office.

THE

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.

OF PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Have just completed a new system for
bottling the

-OLD INDIA-
-PALE ALE-

It is bright and sparkling and has a
creamy taste and is preferred by the doctors
generally as a sedative for nervous people.
There are but few medicines equal to this ale
many people claim water. I find that a glass
of beer will cure them a continuing and
refreshing sleep. As a tonic for nerves and
nights it has no equal.

Directions:—One small glass full four
times a day, before eating or going
to bed.

It is a favorite medicine. It is
bottled by the Newfields Bottling Co. only.

It is put up in cases of two
dozen pints.

For further particulars write to the

Newfields Bottling Co.,
NEWFIELDS, N. H.

Lazy Liver

I have been troubled a great deal
with a torpid liver, which induces consti-
pation. I tried CASCARILLA to be all you told
me, but it did not help. I then purchased
this and it has been a great help to me.
It is a good medicine. It is
bottled by the Newfields Bottling Co. only.

It is put up in cases of two
dozen pints.

For further particulars write to the

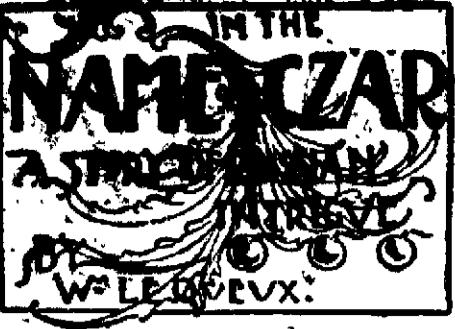
CANDY
CATHARTIC
CASCARILLA
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

REGULATE THE LIVER.

W. Williams, Boston, Mass., and New York
Manufacturers of CASCARILLA, CANDY, CATHARTIC,
CURE CONSTITUTIONAL, CASCARILLA, CANDY,
TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

68-10-568

For Messrs. George Hall, Druggist



[CONTINUED]

CHAPTER VI.

THE VEIL

I stood on the peaceful spot where I had often stood before, admiring the quaint old church, with its square squat, ivy-covered tower, its gilded clock face, and its ancient doors that standing open, admitted air and sunshine. Before me were the plain white tombs of the departed Earls, the most recent being that in memory of the Countess, one of the leaders of London society, who had died during her husband's absence on his official duties; while across the well-kept lawn stood a quaint old sun dial that had in silence marked the time for a century or so. From within the church the organ sounded softly, and I could see the Vicar's daughter, a pretty girl still in her teens, seated at the instrument practising.

Warrham was a quiet Sussex village unknown to the world outside, unspoiled by modern progress, untouched by the hand of the vandal. At present I passed the lych-gate and entered its peaceful street. It wore a distinctly old-world air. At the end of the church yard wall stood the typical village blacksmith, brown-faced and brawny, swinging his hammer, with musical clang upon his anvil beneath a great chestnut tree in full bloom; further along stood the schools from the playground of which came the joyous sound of children's voices and across the road was the only inn, the Sussex Arms, where on more than one occasion I had spent an hour in the bare and beery tap room, chatting with the garrulous village gossips, the burly landlord and his pleasant spouse. The air was heavy with the scent of June roses and the old-fashioned flowers growing in cottage gardens, while the lilacs sent forth a perfume that in my perturbed state of mind brought me back to a realization of my bitterness. Lilac was Ella's favorite scent, and it stirred within me thoughts of her. How I wondered, had she borne the news of Dudley's tragic and mysterious end? How I wondered, would she greet me when next we met?

Yet somehow I distrusted her, and as I walked on through the village toward the Ockley road, nodding mechanically to a man I knew, I was seriously contemplating the advisability of never again seeing her. But I loved her, and though I strove to reason with myself that some secret tie existed between her and Beck, I found myself unable to break off my engagement for I was held in her toils by the fascination of her eyes.

For fully an hour I walked on, as ceding the hill swept by the fresh breeze from the Channel, only turning back on finding myself at the little hamlet at Kingsfold. In that walk, tried to form resolutions; to devise some means to regain the confidence of the Earl, and to conjecture the cause of Dudley's death, but all to no purpose. The blows that had fallen in such swift succession had paralyzed me. I could not think, neither could she.

"What made you think that, eh?" "Well, from something I was told," he replied, mysteriously. "I was seen walking with a young lady across the Park one night, and I said as 'ow it was Mrs. Bryden's daughter. But next day I had a surprise. A young lady called here for him, and she was dressed exactly as the young woman who had been in the Park with him was. But it wasn't Mrs. Bryden's daughter."

"Then who was it?" "I heard him call her Ella. She came from London."

"Ella?" I gasped. "What do you mean, Denman? What sort of a girl was she? A lady?" "Yes, sir, quite a lady. She was dressed in brown, and one thing I noticed was that she had on a splendid diamond bracelet. It was a beauty."

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"Ella?" I gasped. "What do you mean, Denman? What sort of a girl was she? A lady?" "Yes, sir, quite a lady. She was dressed in brown, and one thing I noticed was that she had on a splendid diamond bracelet. It was a beauty."

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**BEECHAM'S
PILLS**
Soothes, Stimulates,
Relieves, Restores.
10 cents an. 25 cents, at all drug stores.

THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

WE MINE 30 PER CENT. OF
THE WORLD'S OUTPUT.

Pennsylvania Produces More Than
Half—The Five Leading States Are
All East of the Mississippi—Drop
in the Price of the Product at the
Mines.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—About thirty per cent. of the world's production of coal is mined in the United States, and more than one-half the total production of this country is mined in the single state of Pennsylvania. In 1898 the United States produced but 14,33 per cent. of the world's total, and Great Britain's output was more than 3.6 times that of this country and more than half the world's total. The expansion of our coal mining industry is still going on. The report of the Geological Survey on coal production in the United States in 1898, to be issued shortly, shows that there were mined 219,974,667 short tons, an increase of nearly 10 per cent. or about 20,000,000 tons over the production of 1897. This product was worth at the mines \$208,000,850, an increase of \$9,131,672. All of the increase in value and nearly all the increase in tonnage was in the production of bituminous coal, the anthracite mining industry having remained practically stationary. The world's production of coal is estimated at 731,534,602 short tons annually, to which Great Britain in 1898 contributed 226,361,054 short tons and Germany 144,283,194. The United States thus ranks second at a coal producing country.

Thirty states contribute to the coal production of the United States in 1898. Among these Pennsylvania stands first, her average of the total production for twenty years being 55 per cent. Next in importance to Pennsylvania is Illinois, whose product in 1898 was about 9 per cent. of the total, while West Virginia, third in importance, contributed about 8 per cent. of the total. Ohio, fourth, produced about 7 per cent. Next comes Alabama, with a contribution equivalent to about 3 per cent. of the total. It will be observed that all of these five leading states are east of the Mississippi River, and all but one, Illinois, are included in the Appalachian system. Among the states west of the Mississippi River Iowa stands first in tonnage mined, Indiana, however, in the central field, and Maryland, in the Appalachian, were both larger producers in 1898 than Iowa. While Iowa leads in the production west of the Mississippi River it stood eighth among all the coal producing states. Colorado is the ninth.

The increasing output of bituminous coal and the lessened cost of mining it, due to the use of machines, has brought about a continuous fall in the price of that product at the mines, and has also compelled a reduction in the price of anthracite. Nearly the entire increase in coal production in 1898 may be credited to the bituminous industry, the production of anthracite showing an increase of but 688,361 long tons, and the product being worth to the producers \$3,887,417, less than the slightly smaller product in 1897.

"For the first time in ten years," says the report of the Geological Survey, "the demand for bituminous coal was up to 100 per cent., while at no infrequent times during the year operators experienced difficulty in filling their orders. In spite of this fact, however,

the average price declined 1 cent per ton. This is not much in itself, but is the sixth consecutive year in which the price has declined and the eleventh since there has been an advance. In 1887 the general average price at the mines was \$1.12. In the next two years it was \$1.11 and 99 cents for the next three years. It then declined steadily, first to 96 cents, and finally in 1898 to 80 cents."

This continuous fall in prices contrasts strongly with the conditions in the anthracite industry, operators, by harmonious action and the restriction of production in 1896 and 1897, were able to uphold prices, so that the average value per long ton at the mines for all marketable sizes was \$1.85 for both years, as against \$1.72 in 1895. The prices in 1897 and 1898 did not yield abnormal or unreasonable profits to the producers, but they were higher than those realized in 1895, and consumers are much more unfavorably impressed by a rise in the price of their fuel than they are favorably impressed by a decline. Consequently many large users of coal for steam raising turned to bituminous coal or mixtures of bituminous and small anthracite, while housekeepers, particularly in the summer season, have been led to the increased consumption of gas or coke for cooking purposes. The anthracite interests found therefore that in restricting production in order to maintain prices at a profitable figure they were also restricting their market and giving advantage to their adversaries, the producers and carriers of bituminous coal. In the face of such conditions the anthracite producers were compelled to reduce their prices or see the market for their product still further curtailed. An average decline of about 10 cents per ton ruled the prices for 1898 as compared with the two preceding years."

The tonnage of coal mined by machines has grown from 22,640,220 tons to 32,413,444 tons and the number of machines in use is 2,622. The number of firms using machines has increased from 211 to 287.

Eight Hurt in a Collision.

Lorain, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Eight persons were seriously injured as a result of a head-on collision between two motor cars on the Lorain and Elyria electric line during a dense fog. Both cars were crowded with passengers and were running at a high rate of speed.

Editors to Fight a Duel.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 4.—Senores Enrique, editor of El Forvenir, and Ernesto Vero, editor of Cubano Libre, who it is expected, fight a duel in consequence of differences regarding certain questions arising from the election of the City Council.

THE TEST THAT TELLS.

You Can Get all the Convincing
Proof You Want by Reading Ports-
mouth Papers.

When the reader wants any article of
value he naturally prefers to deal with
someone he can depend upon.

If mixed up in any salt, a good, re-
sponsible lawyer is generally the first
necessity sought.

If lost on the prairie, directions from a
settler could be relied upon, those from a
stranger would be doubted.

It follows in the realm of proprietary
articles that Portsmouth people would
naturally select one article which
has cured some neighbor, people they
know, people who can be seen, spoken
to and questioned about the results.

The only proprietary article which
gives this positive proof is the one endor-
sed by Mr. Arlon A. Bellot, of 31
Maplewood avenue, who says:—

"I had something wrong with my
kidneys for 8 months and the pain and
swelling kept increasing instead of
diminishing. It got so bad that I could
not attend to my ordinary occupation
and had to knock off. In my back and
over my kidneys there was a constant
pain but any ordinary movement caused
sharp twinges to shoot through my
limbs. During these attacks, when my
back was particularly bad, I had marked
weakness that was very embarrassing
and inconvenient. I thought Doan's Kid-
ney Pills might help me and got a box at
Phiberry's pharmacy on Congress
street. I did not take more than half
of it before I was free from the whole
kidney trouble. I felt no trace of it and
I attribute all the change to Doan's Kid-
ney Pills."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all
dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster
Millburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents
of Doan's Kidney Pills. The United
States thus ranks second at a coal pro-
ducing country.

Other papers will be read by Mayor
Flower of New Orleans on drainage,
sewerage and water supply; William
H. Hill, of Syracuse, on public water
supplies; G. Everett Hill, of New York,
on sewerage disposal; Frederic C. A.
Howe, of Cleveland, on municipal govern-
ment in England and Duncan C.
Lee, of Ithaca, N. Y., on civil service,
they will be open discussions of mun-
icipal ownership, the garbage question,
the special assessment system and the
contract system.

The question box will be opened the
last day, and an extra session devoted to
answering the questions, a number of
civil engineers and other authorities
being present to provide the information
called for.

DRINK ONLY

THE PURER

WHISKEY.

WHITING & TAYLOR

WILLIAMSBURG, KY.

DISTILLERS

FINE OLD KENTUCKY

DRINK ONLY

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BY TELEGRAPH.

BASE BALL.

The following is the result of the National league base ball games played yesterday:

Chicago 2, Pittsburg 7; Chicago 4, Pittsburg 4, called at the end of the ninth inning on account of darkness; at Chicago.

St. Louis 2 Louisville 14; St. Louis 2, Louisville 1; at St. Louis.

Cincinnati 5, Cleveland 3; Cincinnati 8, Cleveland 1; at Cincinnati.

Washington 2, Philadelphia 3; Washington 0, Philadelphia 17; at Washington.

New York 2, Brooklyn 3; New York 4, Brooklyn 5; at New York.

Boston 4, Baltimore 1; at Boston.

THE COLUMBIA IS ALL RIGHT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—Today's race was the second and last of the official trials for the selection of a defender of the America's cup. Columbia again demonstrated that she is the peer of the Defender by beating her ten minutes and seven seconds over a triangular course, in an eight-knot breeze and a smooth sea. The contest was a procession throughout, with the Columbia leading at the start by eleven seconds and gaining on every leg of the course.

MADE A GOOD IMPRESSION.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 4.—Rear Admiral Howison and officers of the United States cruisers Chicago and Montgomery visited the chapel on Saturday and Sunday, where they were entertained by members of the United States legation. The good opinion that they have produced here was enhanced by the fact that on taking their leave they gave hearty cheers for Brazil.

A WORLD'S RECORD BROKEN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The cycle racing of the Atlantic Athletic association at Manhattan beach today attracted 3000 spectators. The chief event was a twenty-five mile motor cycle tandem race, which was won by J. W. Judge and Chas. W. Miller, the time being thirty-nine minutes and fifty-eight seconds, which beats the world's tandem record for that distance.

THE PRESIDENT OFF FOR PHILADELPHIA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—President McKinley left Washington at five o'clock this afternoon for Philadelphia to attend the Grand Army encampment. He was accompanied by Secretary Root, President Schurman of the Philippine commission, John Addison Porter and his secretary and assistant secretary.

WILL LEAVE FOR BOSTON TODAY.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Twenty sixth infantry, Col. Edmund Rice, will leave here tomorrow afternoon for Boston, going by way of St. Albans, White River Junction, Vt., and Concord, N. H. The trip from Plattsburgh, N. Y., to Boston, will be made in eighteen hours.

BOTH LEGS CUT OFF.

NASHUA, N. H., Sept. 4.—Patrick Moran, aged twenty-seven years, was knocked down by a shifter on the railroad here today and both legs were crushed so that amputation was necessary later at the hospital. It is thought that he will recover.

DUEL DID NOT TAKE PLACE.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 4.—The duel that was to have taken place yesterday between two newspaper editors did not transpire, as both parties have been arrested. The pugnacious journalists were liberated after a short detention.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Forecast for New England: Fair Tuesday, Wednesday, fair, warmer in the interior, fresh easterly to southerly winds.

A TOTAL OF 2604.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The number of enlistments on Saturday was 263, making a total of 2604 for the last ten regiments called for.

New Art. Your Kidneys?
Dr. Hobbs' Sprague's Pill-cure all kidneyills. Say free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y.

Terrible plagues, those itching, pestered diseases of the skin. Put an end to misery. Down's Ointment cures. At soy drug store.

Good golf weather. Many were at the links yesterday.

OUR LABOR DAY.

THE HISTORY OF THE ONE DAY SET APART FOR UNIONISTS.

Why the People of the United States Set a Day in Each Year Apart For Games, Parades etc., For the Laboring Classes.

September 4th is the day that labor shows her hand, a day set apart as a National holiday, when every man and woman whose union propensities are of such a character as to admit of their being identified with some one of the many labor organizations, can lay down their tools and devote their time and their energies to social enjoyment and the betterment of their condition in general life.

It is a holiday that, compared with other holidays of a national character, is still in its infancy, but is one that has grown in importance and public favor since its inception, from one on which a little handful of men and women would gather on some fairground or in some public park for the annual celebration, to be second to no other national holiday of the year with the possible exception of Christmas and the Fourth of July. To be sure, with these annual labor celebrations there is no grand display of fireworks, firing of salutes or other powder-burning demonstrations of a noisy nature, but those who originated the day and those who work for the success of the peaceful demonstrations in the various cities and towns from Maine to California and from the head waters of the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, are as patriotic and as loyal to their country and to the stars and stripes that have waved in triumph over American freedom for more than a century, as those who formulated the Declaration of Independence and those who take a particular pride in reading and referring to it.

The day was originated by union men and the celebrations are always carried out under the auspices of the various labor unions, and the parades, athletic games, etc., that form a part of the day's exercises are participated in only by those who wear the union badge. A considerable portion of the expense incurred in carrying out the day's festivities is paid by popular subscription, and in articles of value donated by individuals, firms and corporations who are enthusiastic supporters of the cause of labor and realize the all important fact that labor is the agency through which all things are accomplished, wealth is accumulated and a nation's greatness is maintained.

In the early life of Labor Day a great many people labored under a very much mistaken idea of its objects, thinking that it was a day set apart once in each year for the purpose of harranguing employers, inciting riots, promoting strikes, and for the general airing of real or fancied grievances. This idea, however, has long since passed away and those who played the most important part in trying to keep it in its real meaning and dwarf its purposes into insignificance, are the ones to-day who are laboring most enthusiastically to make it what it was born for—the one day of all others in the year, when honest people with honest motives, who only ask for just compensation for honest labor, can show to the world that they are not the foes of growing industries, but the most substantial friends the employers have to depend upon for the success of their various lines of business.

The ones who had formed the idea in their minds that to attend a Labor Day celebration was to lend moral support to anarchistic tendencies have been most agreeably surprised when through pure curiosity, they have turned out to one of these labor demonstrations in some of the public parks and found that instead of being surrounded by a "red necktie brigade," carrying guns and dynamite bombs, they could discover nothing more dangerous to life and property than a bazaar of inoffensive lunch baskets and the joyful greetings and hearty good wishes of the brightest talent in the known world. Instead of listening to nauseating speeches from the lips of anarchists, professional agitators and walking delegates, they found on the speaker's platform such men of national and international reputation as President McKinley, Ex-President Cleveland, Governor Roosevelt, of New York; Governor Pinchot, of Michigan; Ex-Governor Boyce of Iowa; Ex-Governor Peck of Wisconsin; Senator Teller of Colorado, and other United States Senators and members of the Lower House Congress. The presence of such men as those named, together with those prominent in labor circles, has made Labor Day popular, has made it permanent and prominent, and above all other things, has placed it on the list of legal holidays—day when the several branches of popular industry "shut up shop," draw the fire from the furnaces, decorate their places of business with a generous display of red white and blue bunting, raise the American flag high above the roof, and with a good-humored smile and a burrash, instead of a snarl and a tartar facial expression, tells everybody within the walls and beneath the roof of their factory, store or shop, to go out and enjoy themselves to the very fullest extent.

The speeches delivered on Labor Day are most often in character to either the employed or the employer, and are non-sectarian, non-political, and wholly devoid of inflammatory utterances on the labor question or any other subject. They are studied efforts by the brightest intellectual talent under the sun, and it is an indispensible fact that thousands of this class are within the ranks of the toiling masses and are not ashamed to wear a badge in the Labor Day parade designating their calling and the union in which they hold membership. The employers of these people are proud of them, and in many instances, corporations employing hundreds of skilled laborers, furnish hacks and other conveyances for their employees to ride in the monster parades in the larger cities. Of course, these courtesies are confined principally to establishments where a great many ladies are employed, and where the effort in a line of march extending over a distance of from six to eight miles would be too great a task to call upon a woman to perform. But nevertheless, these acts of hospitality on the part of the manufacturer are evidences of the fact that many are coming to believe that the one who labors honest-

ly, faithfully and conscientiously, is entitled to as much consideration as the one who pays for it.

The social and other features of Labor Day are not confined exclusively to American-born citizens, but on the contrary, every person who has sworn allegiance to American citizenship, no matter what his nationality may be, so long as he is an honest, upright and respected citizen, and a union man through choice, is entitled to enjoy the privileges extended to their brother laborers, in the same degree as though born on this side of the ocean. This is an exceedingly commendable feature, because, when the day is celebrated all ideas in social preference and distasteful nationality squabbles are thrown aside and all, with the same spirit of right and justice in their hearts, go in for all the pleasure that is to be had in a single day, and as they are the kind of "folks" that do nothing by halves, the gathering is always productive of good results—those that are of a lasting quality and up to date in all their requirements.

'Tis not for gain the toilers meet,
And celebrate the day;
'Tis not for cultivating strife,
Nor fight for better pay;
But just to have a pleasant time,
And talk of social things—
That those who work from day to day,
May know the joy it brings.

WAGES FOR FIVE YEARS

The Annual Report of the New York Bureau of Statistics.

The New York Bureau of the Statistics of Labor has just issued its annual report, which covers very thoroughly the question of wages in the various industries of the State over the period of the last few years.

From the figures given it is shown that in 1891 returns were received from 1,721 establishments in the sixty-five general industries of the State, and showed that 200,332 persons were employed by these concerns, and their total wages amounted to \$93,257,541.09, which was an average of \$465.51 a year for each employee.

In 1892 there were reports from 1,824 establishments, in which 215,830 workmen were employed, and the average rate of wages had risen to \$466.18.

From that time on, however, there has been a decrease in the rate of wages, 1893 showing an average of \$460.41 a year for the worker, 1894 an average of \$459.97, while in 1895 the average had declined still further, to \$436.23.

The returns show that the wages in almost all the trades have fallen off during the period mentioned, with the exception of the gas and electric light business. In regard to the latter, electric light companies paid their employees an average of \$749.92 in 1891, and \$1,061.85 in 1895. The wages of the workers in the gas companies also increased.

The British Labor Congress. Its annual sessions are noteworthy events in the industrial life of Great Britain. Since it was organized thirty years ago by George Odger, a London shoemaker, it has supposed, if it did not initiate, nearly every important reform that has improved the condition of British wage-earners. A few years ago it rid itself of Socialistic agitators by excluding from its membership every one who was not actually working at a trade or was not a paid employee of some trade union. The executive work of the congress is carried on by its Parliamentary committee. This committee receives all proposed resolutions (which must be submitted at least six weeks before the meeting of the congress), and arranges the order of their presentation. A resolution that requires governmental action must be thrice adopted by the congress before the committee will take it in hand; after the deliberate treatment of it, the committee undertakes to engineer it through the houses of Parliament. The thirteenth session of the congress was held in Birmingham last week. The number of delegates was only 500, but they represented a membership of a million and a quarter workmen. The American delegates received a cordial greeting. The congress instructed its Parliamentary committee to get as many as possible to vote for the eight-hour bill in all trades and occupations in the United Kingdom. A special resolution was unanimously adopted, pledging the moral and financial aid of all the trade unions to the 47,000 striking engineers—a noteworthy action which may lead to serious results. The congress also favored a national federation of all trades and industries as the only hopeful relief for wage-earners in their present unsatisfactory condition. An international settlement of the monetary question by restoring the par of exchange between silver and gold, and thus providing a common standard of value throughout the world, was formulated in a resolution and adopted. A resolution was passed looking to the abolition of child labor under the age of fifteen in factories, and of all night labor for children under the age of eighteen.

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GRAND JURY CAUSES JUSTICE.

West Chester, Pa., Sept. 4.—The report of the present grand jury of Chester county has been made, and it condemns the justices of the peace throughout the county for sending too large a number of trivial cases to court. The report further says: "A matter of great importance which impressed the jury was the fact that a great many defendants were of immature age."

TO BE CONSIDERED BY GRAND JURY.

Freehold, N. J., Sept. 4.—It is expected that when the Grand Jury of Monmouth County meets here on October 3, it will consider the case of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which has been found by a coroner's jury to be responsible for the killing of Katherine L. Terry, Juanita Terry and Charles W. Tripp, Jr., at the Sebright crossing on August 23.

TRIED TO Lynch the Murderer.

New York, Sept. 4.—Michael Farrell, a saloon keeper on Second avenue, shot and mortally wounded Policeman J. O'Keefe yesterday afternoon. A wild mob tried to lynch the Italian, but he was finally landed in the station house. The murder was unprovoked and one of the most cold-blooded that has been committed here in a long time.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 4.—A very destructive electrical storm passed over this place. At Howard the lightning struck the large barn of Robert Confer, totally destroying it. The stable of the Syracuse House, in the same place, was also struck and several cows killed. Bridges were carried away and a man and a woman were fatally hurt.

HAIR GROWER AND SCALP CLEANER.

OF THE

SEVEN

SUTHERLAND

SISTERS

Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner?

If not, do not delay longer, as the days of the exhibition are limited. It will pay anyone to see the luxuriant growth of hair worn by the ladies in attendance, which, by the way, was produced by the use of the highly meritorious preparations they represent, and was not inferior, as some people think.

The ladies will cheerfully give to all visitors, free of cost, any information desired regarding the necessary treatment of the hair and scalp to produce the best results.

It costs nothing to see this great exhibition, so why not come today? Everybody is invited.

G. E. PHILBRICK,

PORSCHE, N. H.

STANDARD BRAND.

Newark cement.

100 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the Principal Government and Other

Public Works, and has received the commendation of Engineers, Architects and Consumers generally.

Persons wanting cement should not be deceived. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN H. BROUGHTON

Gray & Prime

DELIVER

COAL.

IN BAGS!

NO DUST NO NOISE.

111 Market St. Telephone 2-4

CLAIRVOYANT.

THE GYPSY QUEEN, Goodwin, reveals

tells of death, long-absent friends, un-

expected visitors, etc.

points out the great success

RENTATES KILLED

OF THE FILIPINO STRONG-HOLDS TAKEN.

Filipinos Wounded and Twenty Left Dead on the Field—Shipping Commissioner Arrives—Americans Are Successful in the Angeles.

Sept. 4.—Argosia, the most powerful of the bands have been destroying plants and levying tribute on the rest. Negros has been taken by the infantry, under Lieutenant Col.

ney means of reaching the town an almost perpendicular hill, with dense shrubbery, and a few feet high. The Americans flushed this under fire, although several men were hit and killed down upon them. The na-

length was estimated at four of the Filipinos were wounded, and twenty-one were The American forces captured 400 of stores and destroyed the

Official Gazette, published at which has been received here, is an order by Aguinaldo as the Spanish civil prisoners soldiers at the ports of San Fernando and Dagupan, for removal. The order stipulates that all must fly the Spanish or

hal, the Spanish Commissioner, to ask Major General Otis for to send ships.

Shipping Commissioner of Manila, hitherto in high stand, has been arrested, charged with lating half of the first month's levying monthly thereafter assessment upon all the native shipped from this port. It is

that he held a commission in the army, and was raising the insurrection. It is sus- however, that his operations are private blackmail.

ation resulting in the arrest of captain and Chief of Police, a sailor who is not in sym- the insurrection.

HIPPOS USE ARTILLERY.

Sept. 4.—The Filipinos made a successful attempt to drive Col. command out of Angeles with the first time they had tried this arm for months. They

two Krupp guns from Porac, eight shrapnels at the town

few of the shells exploded, aim of the gunners being bad, no was done.

part of natives fled into The place is held by two of the Ninth regiment, supported by the tin-clad Lagunas de Bay. One native was wounded. The enemy

on off by infantry fire and the tin-clad.

an Confers With President.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—Pro- G. Schurman, president of the Philippines Commission, arrived in Ithaca, N. Y., and had a conference with President McKinley. Secretary Hay sent during a part of the con-

ference was held by appointment.

understood that Prof. Schurman full verbal report on the situation of the Philippines, but it is not that he presented a written re-

sonably Frightfully Gore.

Holly, N. J., Sept. 4.—Clarence youngest son of J. Stockton of Browns Mills was gored by his father's farm and lies at death. Clarence was walking the pasture when the animal him. The boy was knocked down the hill rushed at him again, his side badly. Mr. Smiles ran with a pitchfork and drove the boy was wounded in the head and arms.

ular Officers Recognized.

ington, Sept. 4.—Among the officers recognized by the appear the names of Cassius N. Consul of Ecuador, Phila-

Henry C. Potter, Vice-Consul.

Philadelphia; Wenceslao Consul of Colombia, San Juan, and Manuel Gomez Barros, Con-

Portugal, at Porto Rico.

nerve Convention Oct. 10.

ise, N. Y., Sept. 4.—In a letter to the Chamber of Commerce in this and S. Gardner, secretary of the New York Board of Trade and Navigation, says that the State Convention will be held in October 10. The date was originally set for September 26, but on account of the reception.

Pay Rewards for Deserters.

ington, Sept. 4.—A circular of Department just issued offered \$30 and travel pay not to \$20 to any civil officer who will to the military authorities any from the United States army.

iring for Admiral Dewey.

tar, Sept. 4.—Active preparation is being made here for the arrival of Admiral Dewey, on board the cruiser is due at Gib-

son's evening, and it is expected remain here a week.

eburn Drops Campaign.

ton, Ky., Sept. 4.—Joe Black, former United States Senator, has been canvassing the state since William Goebel, has to the campaign owing to failing

WILL BE 12,000 IN LINE.

G. A. R. Parade at Philadelphia to Be a Grand Affair.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.—The crowning feature of to-morrow's program for the thirty-third national encampment of the Republic will be the grand parade which will take place between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

The parade will be in twelve divisions. Post No. 1, from Rockford, Ill., the oldest post in the Grand Army, will head the line. As the veterans pass around the City Hall they will be reviewed by President McKinley, accompanied by Secretaries Root and Gage and Postmaster General Smith. There will be over 12,000 men in line.

The naval veterans will enjoy the distinction of giving the first street parade of the encampment, and the old salts who fought under Farragut will tramp shoulder to shoulder with the younger veterans of the Spanish-American war.

Friday will be devoted to the naval parade. Admiral Sampson's fleet will be anchored in the Delaware River opposite the city, and a long line of vessels will pass around the fighting ships. President McKinley and the Cabinet officers will review the warships from the revenue cutter Gresham. Members of the commission of the Imperial Russian Navy, stationed here superintending the building of battleship and a cruiser, will participate in the naval pageant.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the entertainment of President and Mrs. McKinley. The front rooms of an entire floor have been set apart for their accommodation at the Hotel Walton. The President will take part in the reception at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, and after reviewing the big parade will be entertained at luncheon in the City Hall.

One of the most interesting points for visitors is the tented city in Fairmount Park. There are over 1,600 tents erected on the slope at that place, which accommodate over 30,000 veterans. The camp is conducted strictly according to military rules, reveille and taps being sounded for the veterans just as they were in the early sixties.

Seeking Ammunition.

Mexico City, Sept. 4.—Three emissaries of the hostile Indians in the southern part of Yucatan have appeared in towns in the British colony of Belize, pretending to wish to purchase cloth, but it is believed they are trying to obtain arms and ammunition, the sale of which to Indians is prohibited by the colonial authorities. The Indians say they want nothing of the Mexicans, and will not pay taxes on aguardiente and silver products.

Many Indians who were tired of fighting the Mexico troops want peace and have deserted the hostiles and dispersed through the Guatemalan Province of Peten. The hostiles have been reinforced by large numbers of escaped persons or servants on plantations in Yucatan.

Timber cutting has been suspended on account of the hostile attitude of the Santa Cruz Indians, and there is much distress among men temporarily employed in mahogany and precious woods business and hundreds of Jatamane negroes are returning to their homes, fearing to stay in the forests and run the risk of being captured by the Indians, who are fierce and cruel and given to torturing prisoners.

The Guatemalan Indians distrust the hostile Mexican Indians and refuse to receive their refugees in their villages. If Belize can prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition to the Mexican Indians the revolt will not be kept long, but this is difficult.

Fatal Crossing Accident.

Camden, N. J., Sept. 4.—A bad grade crossing accident at Gloucester City resulted in one death, the severe injury of fifteen persons, and the slight injury of fifteen others, all trolley passengers. The dead are: Auntie Neischwander, of 514 Butterworth street, Philadelphia.

Those most seriously injured are: Curtis Dellard, thirty-five years old, of Ridge avenue; Mary E. Thomas, 226 Lawrence street; Oscar B. Morley, Mountjoy, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Henry Teller of 1100 Gilbert street, Philadelphia.

The accident occurred at Essex and Salem streets, Gloucester City. The trolley car was loaded with passengers at the time. It was bound from Washington Park at Gloucester.

At the point where the accident occurred the trolley road's tracks cross those of the Reading Railroad at grade. The laden trolley car ran upon the rails of the steam road directly in front of an engine, which was rapidly leaving the station.

Those on the car saw the peril and many jumped and escaped, or at worst received only slight injuries.

The car was hit almost in the middle and demolished. The slightly injured were mostly those who jumped before the car was hit by the engine. They were quickly cared for, and some were brought to this city and were taken through direct to their homes in Philadelphia.

Canadian Troops in Albany.

Albany, Sept. 4.—For the first time since the Revolution British troops under arms invaded the heart of New York State when the Governor General's Foot Guards of Ottawa, Canada, numbering 250, in command of Colonel Hodgins, arrived at the capital city as the guests of the Tenth battalion, N. Y. The reception accorded to the visitors was a most enthusiastic one. It was continuous as the red-coated visitors marched up the hill to the State Armory, where the men will be quartered during their stay here. The commissioned officers are quartered at the Ten Eyck.

Whirled About the Shafting.

Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 4.—James W. Smith, aged 10 years of No. 32 Chamber street, was caught in a cable used to run a merry-go-round at Tier's Lake, North Plainfield, and is in a precarious condition as a result of being whirled about the machinery several times.

To Erect Shaft for Soldier Dead.

Berkeley, Cal., Sept. 4.—The University of California will erect a monument to the colleagues who died at the front after having abandoned their studies here to enlist as volunteers. It will stand on the college campus, and is intended to be a costly structure.

SAMUEL P. GOMPERS.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The Foremost Man in This Country, of All Unionists, and the One Man to Whom All Union Men Look Up and Take As Their Model.

Mr. Samuel P. Gompers was elected President of the American Federation of Labor in 1895. Since then he has served in a way that has made him the model of all labor men.

At his election in his address of acknowledgement he said:

"There is no position on earth that I hold with as much sacredness, reverence and high honor as I do that of the President of the American Federation of Labor. I can plainly see the duty that confronts me. If my past has been good, all I can say is that I will do all in my power to keep up the past record. I am a trade unionist, and such shall stand or fall for that principle. I will try to prove to you that the confidence you have put in me in voting for me is not misplaced. I hope you will join with me in one grand operation to place the Federation on a proper plane. I will do what I can for the Federation, and I would ask your assistance."

Mr. Gompers has been in the labor movement from his early boyhood. At the age of ten he was put to work in a factory in London. Here he heard of the movement in the United States to abolish slavery. He immediately went to the side of the negroes and became an abolitionist.

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HOURS FOR CITY WORK

By Corporation Council Whalen of New York City.

Corporation Council Whalen has written an opinion on the application of the eight-hour law to city employees. The opinion is written in response to inquiries from Commissioner Lantry, of the Department of Correction, and from Commissioner Clausen, of the Department of Parks. The questions were:

(1) Must the hours of duty of all officers and employees of the various institutions be limited to eight per day.

(2) At several of the institutions the employees receive in addition to their salaries board and lodging. On alternate nights they are required to sleep in the institution in order to be on hand in case of an outbreak by the prisoners; that is, one-half the force every night. Should the time that these keepers sleep in the institution be counted as working time?

(3) There are many employees on the payrolls of the several institutions who are designated as mechanics, but who perform duty as keepers, many of them doing mechanical work only at intervals. Should these employees receive "the prevailing rate of wage" in addition to their board and lodging?

Mr. Whalen says that it is apparent that the term "employee" as used in the labor law refers only to a mechanic, workman or laborer, and therefore does not apply to officers or employees of the various institutions who do not come within the classes mentioned in the act. Therefore, in determining whether or not the hours of labor must be restricted to eight, it must be ascertained whether the employees under consideration are mechanics, workingmen or laborers.

As to the second question, keepers in the institutions are not mechanics, workmen or laborers, and therefore are not embraced within the labor law.

As to persons appointed as mechanics, but doing the duty of keepers, they should do a mechanics' work and receive a mechanic's pay, and it is more than doubtful whether, except in the case of very great emergency, it is lawful to call upon these mechanics to do other than mechanics' work.

As to the third question, Mr. Whalen writes that the employees appointed as mechanics must receive the prevailing rate of wages of mechanics, and the fact that they are furnished with board and lodging does not change the amount which they should receive.

To Commissioner Clausen Mr. Whalen writes that the term "public works," as contained in the unamended section, referred clearly to work for a municipal corporation, and he thinks the same words "public works," as used in the amending act, still relate to such work for a municipal corporation, although the act was so badly drawn as to make it somewhat doubtful. But the spirit if not the letter of the act certainly requires payment of the prevailing rate of wages to such mechanics, workmen and laborers who may be in the city's employ.

The intention of the act was to protect the class of citizens who might find it difficult to protect themselves namely, those who work by the day. Mr. Whalen thinks it is the duty of the city departments to employ and pay by the day all such employees as are usually employed in this manner.

To comply with the law it will be necessary to examine into the matter and to readjust the schedules of payment so that persons whose duties are those of ordinary day laborers, mechanics and workmen shall be employed by the day and receive the prevailing rate of wages for a day's work. This will not prevent the payment of monthly or yearly salaries to all classes of persons who from the nature of their employment are not usually hired by the day, and do not do work which can be measured by a given number of hours.

His Taste.

"John," said Mrs. Slimleigh, "I thought you didn't like classical music. You have always raised strong objections to it whenever I have asked you to take me to a concert or a grand opera performance."

"I know it," he replied, "I detest it. People who claim that they like classical music talk only for effect. I don't believe anybody really enjoys it. That's my honest opinion. People who go to classical concerts and grand opera performances do it simply to show off. They desire to create the impression that they're cultured, or else they want to exhibit their fine clothes. There's always something aside from the music that takes them. I've paid some attention to the study of human nature, and I know what I am talking about."

First Installment

OF

FALL PLAID CRESS GOODS

Have Arrived.

EWIS E. STAPLES,

Market Street.

THE ORIENT Guarantee

"We agree with the purchaser of each ORIENT bicycle to make good by repair or replacement when delivered at our factory during the current year, transportation prepaid, any imperfection or defect in material or manufacture of such bicycle, etc."

Compare this with the guarantee of any other wheel on the market.

LIGHT ROADSTER. \$30.00.

PHILBRICK'S BICYCLE STORE.

FRANKLIN BLOCK,
Portsmouth, N. H.

SUMMER TOURISTS SHOULD NOT FAIL
TO VISIT THE

ISLES OF SHOALS

Season Now Open.

THE APPLIEDORE

Under the personal management of Mr. Oscar Laughton.

THE OCEANIC

Always especially attractive for Portsmouth people, will be managed this season by Hon. Christopher E. Rymer, a former and most successful proprietor.

STEAMER VIKING

Makes three trips daily. See time table in another column.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Islington Street..... \$10,000
Middle Street..... 7,000
Richards Avenue..... 6,000
State Street..... 3,000
"..... 2,000
Daniel Street..... 1,000
D. M. Street..... 1,000
Madison Street..... 2,000
Mt. Vernon Street..... 1,000
Wentworth Street..... 1,000
Shawhawk Street..... 1,000
Jefferson Street..... 1,000
School Street..... 1,000
Dearborn Street..... 1,400
Water Street..... 1,200
Starck Street..... 1,000
Also Dwellings, Farms, House Lots, etc., in all neighboring towns.

ANOTHER POOL MATCH.

Kehoe and Hanna are to have an other matched game of pool to settle the question of supremacy which still remains undecided. They will probably use one of the tables at the Rockingham and play a week from next Saturday evening.

WORKING AGAINST ALLEN.

A movement is on foot in the first Maine district to try to defeat Amos L. Allen out of the nomination to succeed Reed. It seems that Reed's opposition to the administration is said to be the cause.

FIFTY WILL ATTEND.

It is expected that about fifty members of Portsmouth Lodge, B. P. O. E., will attend the meeting at the Weirs on Thursday. A special train will convey the visitors home.

Diphtheria, sore throat, croup. Instant relief, permanent cure. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. At any drug store.

Flatulence is cured by BEECHAM'S PILLS.

They have always maintained their high standard. Strictly hand-made. Smallest wrapper and long Havana cigar. For sale by all first-class dealers.

At Wholesale in Portsmouth by

ED. S. WENDELL, J. H. SWETT,

Over the Market St. Bridge 8

R. C. SULLIVAN
MANUFACTURER,
Manchester, N. H.

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